

Ex. #1157

Extract from
Interrogation of Hideki Tojo
28 January 1946
p. 1-2

Q. On 20 January 1941, Mr. Yosuke MATSUOKA, who was then Foreign Minister in the Japanese Government, is reported to have said to the Diet in part:

"Needless to say, the aim of Japanese foreign policy is that of enabling all nations of the world each to take its own proper place in accordance with the spirit of *Hakko Ichiu*, the ideal which inspired the foundation of our Empire. The object of the Three-Power Pact, concluded between Japan, Germany, and Italy, on September 27 last, is none other than the realization of the same great ideal..... The pact states that Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of the Japanese in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia."

Did you agree with this at that time?

A. I do not remember whether this was spoken on the main floor of the House or not, but I think it is reasonable. I did agree with it at that time.

Q. Did not Japan, by the terms of the Three-Power Pact, also recognize the leadership of Germany and Italy in the European sphere?

A. Yes. I have explained before that by the word "leadership", it was intended that the one Power would have the initiative. The language of the Three-Power Pact differs slightly from this quotation in that the words "position of leadership" are specifically mentioned. One thing I would like to remind you of - at that time I was not Premier, I was only War Minister so I didn't have the responsibility for administration.

Q. You became Premier in October of 1941, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did not you and the members of your cabinet, from that time on, work and act in accordance with those same principles stated, first, by MATSUOKA and, secondly by the Tripartite Pact?

A. Yes. Of course we did.

68/157-A

4160 A-1

東條英機ニ對スル訊問ヨリノ摘要

一九四六年一月二十八日

【第一二頁】

問、昭和十六年一月二十日ニ當時日本政府ノ外務大臣アツタ松岡洋右氏が議會ヲ述べタ演説ノ一部ニ次ノ様ナ言葉ガアルト報セラレテ居リマス。

「皇國ノ外交ガ我聲國ノ理想タル八纮一字ノ大精神ニ隨ヒ、万邦ヲシテ各々ソノ所ヲ想シムルニ存スルコトハ申ス迄モナイ所デアル。昨年九月二十七日締結サレタ日獨伊三國同盟條約ノ目録トスル所モ又カ、ル大理念ノ實徵ニアルノテアツテ、。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。

本條約ニ於テ獨伊兩國ハ皇國ガ大東亜ニ新秩序ヲ建託シ且ツソノ國內ニ於テ指導力ヲ保有スルコトヲ承認シタノテアル。」

貴方ハ當時之ニ同意シテ居リマシタカ、

答、私ハソレガ議會ノ本會議ノ席上テ述べラレタカドウカ今記憶シテ居リマセンカ、當然ノコトヲ言ツテ居ルト思ヒマス。當時私ハソレニ同意致シテ居リマシタ。

問、三國同盟條約ノ條件ニヨリ日本ハ又歐洲ノ國內ニ於イテ獨逸反ビ伊太利ガ指導力ヲ持ツコトヲ承認シタノテハアリマセンテシタカ、

答、サウアス。前ニ説明シタ通り「指揮力」ト「闇フ
言業」ハ當該一國家方率先スルコトヲ意味シタモノ
テアリマス。三國同盟條約ノ條文ニヨルト「指揮
的權」ト「明白ニ述べテ唐リコノ時テ此ノ引
用トハ若干ノ相異ガアリマス。私ハ一つノ事ヲ責
方ニ申上ゲタイノデスガ——

當時私ハ總理大臣テハナク監督大臣ニ過ぎマセン
テシタ、ソレ故行院ニ記イテハ責任ヲ有シナカツ
タノアリマス。

問、貴方ハ昭和十六年十月ニ總理大臣ニナツタノテ
スホ、

答、サウアス。

問、貴方及貴方ノ關係達ハソノ時以降先づ松岡ニヨ
リ述べラレ、次ニ三國同盟條約ニヨリ規定セラレ
タ諸原則ニ従ヒ行動シタノテハアリマセンカ、

答、左様アス、勿論我々ハソノ様ニ行動シマシタ。

Extract from
Interrogation of Hideki Tojo
28 January 1946
p. 3

Q Did not the sphere of influence to be allotted to Germany and Italy in Europe also include countries they were then at war with, such as England?

A No. England was not, I believe, included, nor were Spain or Portugal included in this sphere. I believe that the general matter of what countries were to be included in the new order in Europe and the new order in Asia was probably discussed between Japan and Germany based upon the distribution of forces at that time.

Q Then as soon as countries were conquered, they were to be added to this sphere?

A Yes.

Doc 4/160B

東條英機三村心証問言ノ拔粧

一九四三年一月二八日

第三頁

問 欧洲於拿破崙獨逸及伊太利二國之北之勢力圈内六
當時彼等が歐洲ヲシテノ國之例ハ英國、如文倉
レテナリ、アリスカ。

答 トヤ英國倉ヒテナリカノト意ニアス。又西班牙、葡萄
牙七、圈内三倉ヒテナリカノト意ニアス。如何十九國之
が歐洲及アフリカ並ニ於ル新秩序内ニ包含ハシカ
一般の問題ハ當時、戰況ニ基ツキ日本ト獨逸、前
テ參合討議サル外田ニテ居ラス。

問 ハチ八國ハ征服サルト同時ニノ國々ノノ圈内ニ
包含セヌルモナスカ。

答 在様アリス。

Extract from
Interrogation of Hideki Tojo
28 January 1946
p. 4-5

Q Then both in Europe and in Asia the sphere to be included in the new order decreased or increased with the military situation?

A That was about the long and short of it.

Q Was all of this then in accordance with the spirit of Hakko Ichiu?

A Yes. As I explained before, it is a concept of virtue, not a territorial concept.

Q Was the same concept of virtue to be a part of the sphere to be controlled by Germany and Italy in Europe?

A Japan's interpretation was that it was to be similar, with no exploitation or special interests. In fact, in the Three-Power Treaty, it is expressly stated that each country is to have its own place and that there is to be co-existence and co-prosperity in both the East Asiatic and European spheres.

Q What reason was there to believe that Germany and Italy would have this virtuous understanding of the new order in Europe?

A (Laughter by the witness.) I believe that Germany and Italy, both of whom had been exploited as a result of defeat in World War I, had found it necessary in order to exist to set up a sphere within which the various countries could minister to each other's needs. This was a concept within the meaning of the word "virtue".

Q But this ministration was to be done under the supervision of Germany and Italy?

A It was not supervision but leadership. Germany and Italy were to have the initiative in bringing about a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity of all the countries concerned.

28 January 1946
p. 4-5 cont'd

O What would happen if one or more of the conquered countries did not wish to join such an order?

A I have been speaking of the treaty as it was understood in Japan. When you get down to specific problems like that, I cannot answer. I might say that I believe that any country is not uninterested in its own prosperity.

4/10/1957 G Relim & Dorset

東條英機對外訊問手稿草

2

一九四六年一月二十八日

4/16/0 C

第四十五頁

問、ソ連ハ歐洲及亞細亞、兩方ニ於テ新秩序ニ包含セル八地域ハ、軍事的情勢ニヨリ減サリタリ増大シリシタリテス。

答、大体アリテナリテス。

問、ソ連ハ之ハ凡ベテハ結一字、精神ニ従事スルシテス。

答、サウス。前説明シテ通リ。ソ連道義的ノ概念アノテ領土的ノ概念アリテス。

問、歐洲ニ於テ獨逸及伊太利ニヨリ支配化ハ地域ニ含マリテ居ラム、セリ同ソ道義的ノ概念アリテス。

答、擷取、特殊權益アリ同様アリベキト言フ。ガ日本解説アリ。事實上三國同盟條約、明ニ各國ハ合ソ、施テ得東亞及歐洲兩地域ニ於テ共存共榮ナシスベキトト述ベシテス。

問、獨逸及伊太利が歐洲新秩序ニ就キソ様ソ道義的ノ理解ヲ持テト言ハル理由ガ何カアリマスカ。

答、證人案乙獨逸、伊太利共ニ第二次歐洲大戰、敗北、結果擷取サシテ來テ各國ガ才互、必要ニ貢獻シ得ハ地域ヲ設立シテ居ラム。本意ナリト認メテ本意ナリ思テス。之ガ「道義」ト謂フ言葉、意味ノ概念アリテス。

問、然シテ貢獻ハ獨逸及伊太利、監視、下為甚ヘキナリテス。

答、ソ連監視ヲノ指道事ニテ獨逸及伊太利凡テ、關係各國ノ共存共榮スルハ新秩序ヲ率先ナリ施スナリマス。

問、若レ被征服國ノモガソ様ノ秩序ヲ加入スルナシタリナリ。

10. 2

4/6/0 C

場合に下す了り手の方。

答、松木本條約、日本は於て了解せり。上口付手甲連行手本手不
可。ノ様²⁶問題は、我が大臣會合にて來令を。如何大國上
雖是自國、繁不無間心。十六日松信、于唐上申之手書手本